



SATURDAY, DEC. 16TH, 1905.

Insurance Magnate's Anthem.

My company, 'tis of thee,
Sweet mine of graft for me,
Of the I sing,
Graft for my sons and heirs,
Graft for my friends and theirs,
All that the plum tree bears
To me you bring.

Let critics howl away,
But here I'll calmly stay
The winter through,
Insurance laws are made
But to be disobeyed,
Come on, sons! Who's afraid?
Pa stands by you.

Let premium payers fret;
We've got 'em in the net;
They can't get loose,
The golden eggs we'll store
In our nests as before,
And when they come no more
We'll kill the goose.

My company, 'tis for me
And for my family
That you are run,
Will I resign? Well, say,
Will you come quit eating hay?
They can't pry me away,
It's too much fun.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

GRIM FOOTBALL RECORD

Deaths In Games of 1905 Exceed All Other Years.

NINETEEN KILLED AND MANY HURT

Young Girl Slain In Contest With
Other Players of Her Own Sex—
University of Pennsylvania Takes Lead
In Seeking to Eliminate Brutality.
Views of College Presidents.

All records for football brutality
were smashed during the season re-
cently closed, says the New York
World.

Nineteen lives were sacrificed, ex-
ceeding by six the black record of 1903,
while the number of casualties greatly
surpassed that of any previous year.
Here are the football fatalities in the
last thirteen years:

1903	13	1904	17
1905	19	1906	21
1907	24	1908	26
1909	28	1910	30
1911	32	1912	34
1913	36	1914	38
1915	40	1916	42
1917	44	1918	46
1919	48	1920	50

Of the great number of injured this
fall the following were the most se-
riously hurt:

Brown, Henry, 300 East One Hundred
and Sixteenth street, Manhattan; broken
collar bone.

Henderson, Holy Cross, at Worcester,
Mass.; kicked in head.

Flood, Matthew, Paterson, N. J.; right
leg broken.

Harmon, George, Erasmus H. S.; frac-
tured right shoulder.

Ross, Columbia Medical school; right
leg badly gashed.

Hellman, Cass, Pittsburg; internal in-
juries.

Lane, Joseph, Belleville, N. J.; eye
gouged out.

Schwinn, Harry, North End A. C. of
Newark; three ribs fractured.

Vanderboom, Captain, Wisconsin uni-
versity; arm broken.

Wardner, Ira, Williamstown, Conn.; eye
destroyed.

Howard, Paul, fullback; collar bone
broken.

Callimore, Archie, Trenton, N. J.; col-
lar bone broken.

Dennen, John, Trenton, N. J.; broken
nose.

Murray, Roy, Sterling, Ill.; leg broken
in two places.

Gerber, Charles, Tamagosa, Pa.; con-
cussion of brain.

Anderson, E. J., Colgate university; col-
lar bone broken.

Whitman, Henry, Knickerbocker team;
kneecap broken.

Hollenback, W. U. of P.; leg broken.

Possy, Sinclair, 123 Garfield place,
Brooklyn; concussion of brain.

Crocker, George C., Exeter academy;
internal injuries.

West, Ohio Northern university; head
cut open.

Lyon, Swarthmore; nose broken.

Wyman, Rutgers; right leg broken.

Perkins, St. John's college, Annapolis;
arm broken.

Pierce, Harvard; broken nose.

Hall, Howard, end; broken collar bone.

Harrington, Harvard senior; fractured
skull.

Dillon, Princeton; nose broken.

Brown, Princeton; broken collar bone.

Mason, Trinity college, Hartford; collar
bone broken.

Of the nineteen youths slaughtered
eleven were high school players. Ten
were boys of seventeen and under, and
three were seasoned college men, pre-
sumably fit for the vigors of the game.
The list of severely injured will reach
over 150, which exceeds all previous
records by a score or more.

The first death on record of a femi-
nine football player occurred during
the season, the victim being Miss Ber-
narde Decker, eighteen years old,
daughter of a leading politician of
Cumberland, Md. In a rough scrimmage
among girls of her school she re-
ceived injuries that developed into
acute peritonitis.

Aroused by the appalling record of
the year, a movement has been inaugu-
rated by the faculty of the University
of Pennsylvania to inject a tame spirit
into the sport. The U. of P. came out
the other day in favor of a strict re-
vision of rules and will seek the co-op-
eration of all the colleges throughout the
country.

Telegrams recently received from
presidents of many of the colleges in-
dicate hearty support of the movement.
In a letter sent out by the U. of P.
faculty to every college in the country
a rule is recommended preventing the
procurement of good players from other
colleges "by social or money induc-
ements;" also the players must in fu-
ture be genuine students of the colleges
they represent. No student who has
taught athletic sports for pecuniary
profit shall be allowed to play on a
college team. Rules are recommended
inflicting penalties for "unnecessary
roughness, piling up, the use of the
open hand and elbows, slugging, kneel-
ing and other equally unsportsmanlike

conduct.

Any player who after being suspended
for brutality shall repeat the offense
shall be dismissed from college. The
rules, if indorsed by all the colleges,
will go into effect next season.

The death of Harold P. Moore of Og-
densburg, N. Y., the other day in New
York will have the effect, according to
word that has been received, of abolish-
ing the game at Union college, where
he was a student. President Ray-
mond of that college has long been an
ardent supporter of reform in football
tactics. This year he has expressed
himself vigorously against the brutality
manifested in all the college games.

After the killing of Moore, Chancellor
MacCracken of the New York univer-
sity, impressed that some stringent ac-
tion should be taken against football
brutality in future, sent a telegram to
President Elliot of Harvard asking him
to take the initiative. His telegram
stirred the president up, but not in the
direction the chancellor had expected.

"Why should he ask me to call a
meeting of college and university pres-
idents?" demanded Professor Elliot.
"I'm not the one to do this thing. It
should come from a body of men rep-
resenting the university. No, I'll not
call any such meeting. I'm in favor of
anything that will take the dangerous
features out of the game, but I'm not
going to start it. There will be objec-
tionable features in the game until the
playing rules are revised."

In President Elliot's university nine-
teen men, including Theodore Roose-
velt, Jr., received injuries, running the
gamut from battered ears and flattened
noses to fractured arms and legs.

President Wilson of Princeton ex-
pressed himself in sympathy with any
revision of rules that will make foot-
ball less dangerous. Princeton's re-
cord of casualties for the season com-
prised six men, the most serious injury
being to C. Brown, 1908, whose collar
bone was broken in practice.

Although Wisconsin university's team
escaped with one serious injury, the
captain, Vanderboorn, having his cheek
bone fractured and elbow dislocated,
its president, C. H. Van Hise, declares
in a telegram as being willing to as-
ist in reforming football, but he does
not want the game abolished.

President Schurman of Cornell said
that he had told President Roosevelt
at the recent conference in Washing-
ton that he favored eliminating brutal-
ity from the game of football. He will
aid in the University of Pennsylvania
movement. Five of Cornell's men were
hurt during the season.

President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of
the University of California declared
that the game has outgrown its inten-
tions. "It is too highly developed," he
said. "Mr. Camp and others among
the self appointed committee on rules
have promised reforms, but they have
never come. Now we shall have to re-
vise the rules ourselves."

Hamilton college, at Utica, N. Y.,
which has had no serious accident on
the gridiron this season, is in favor of
strict enforcement of the rules of the
game, so as to do away with brutality.
President Stryke said: "I am willing
my men shall take chances on the grid-
iron if the game is kept clean. I am
in sympathy with the U. of P. effort."

At Brown university, Providence, R.
I., it was stated that the season was
remarkably free from accidents, only
one man, Reynolds, being hurt. His
ankle was broken early in the season.

After the death of Vernon Wise of
the Oak Park High school, Chicago, the
faculty forbade further games during
the season. Wise's death was caused,
it is stated, by brutality of the most
vicious sort, he being pounded and
kicked as he lay prostrate.

The death of John Summerville of
Franklin college, Chester, Pa., was the
result of his being deliberately kicked
in the stomach. He started to walk
home from the game and dropped dead.
The Columbia college faculty are
much exercised over the harsh treat-
ment accorded their men by the Penn-
sylvania players the other day. They
are talking of abolishing the game at
Columbia. Douglas Carter, Columbia's
fullback, is in a private sanitarium in
New York as a result of a scrimmage.
He is suffering from the rare injury of
a sprain of the spinal column. Philip
Von Salza of the same team is nursing
a fracture of the foot.

The Chicago Tribune recently re-
ceived the following telegrams from
presidents of universities and colleges
in all parts of the country in reply to
requests for comments on the large
football mortality and accident list this
year:

President Harper of Chicago univer-
sity was too ill to express his views on
the question. In his place a statement
was obtained from Professor Shaller
Matthews, dean of the divinity school,
who said:

"Football today is a social obsession—
a boy killing, education prostituting,
gladiatorial sport. It teaches virility
and courage, but so does war. I do not
know what should take its place, but
the new game should not require the
services of a physician, the malintene-
ance of a hospital and the celebration
of funerals."

President Kavanaugh of Notre Dame
thinks football too good a sport to be
abolished entirely, but advises that
since most accidents occur among un-
seasoned players it should be done
away with in the high schools.

President Hopkins of Williams col-
lege says the game has cost more than
it is worth and is doomed unless it can
be changed radically, but "to take all
the struggle and peril out of it would
just about spoil it."

President MacLean of Iowa State
university advises a conference in
which representatives of secondary
schools should be included.

New Torpedo a Wonder.
The torpedo board of officers at New
port have passed favorably upon thirty
of the new Bliss-Leavitt turbine tor-
pedoes for the new battleships, says a
Newport (R. I.) dispatch to the Boston
Globe. This torpedo, for which the
United States navy has the exclusive
right, developed a speed of thirty-five
knots an hour at a range of 1,200 yards
against the Whitehead torpedo with
twenty-five knots an hour at 1,000
yards. It is described by the officers at
the torpedo station as a wonder and
most destructive as well as accurate in
range firing.

MAKING A CAMPFIRE.

How One Can Be Built Under Ad-
verse Circumstances.

Nobody should boast of being able
to build a campfire unless he can do
it in a rain when all the forest is wet
and succeed in lighting the fire with
the first match.

Even in a driving rain that has lasted
for days the clever woodsman can
find bits of twig and other inflamma-
ble material that may be damp, but
not sodden. He can always find per-
fectly dry stuff in hollow trees and
under roots. He will spend perhaps
half an hour, perhaps even an hour,
looking for the stuff of this kind and
will not dream of starting his fire un-
til he has collected at least a half dozen
twigs and branches as dry as any that
can be found.

Having deposited all this stuff under
the best shelter possible, he drags a
log to the place where the fire is to be
and turns it over, when of course it
exposes a dry side, in which the tinder
may be placed without getting wet.
Then other logs are piled to form a
wall against the wind.

Now the tinder is piled up and then
with a sharp knife the driest sticks
are whittled so that a pile of thin shav-
ings is accumulated. The more shav-
ings there are the better.

Then the driest sticks are laid over
these and the shavings set afire. Care-
fully add wood as the fire burns up,
but never put enough on to smother
the flame. One wet twig will blaze
when two may choke the fire.

How Vinegar Can Be Made Useful.

Some new uses for vinegar are thus
described in the Housekeeper. If a ta-
blespoonful of vinegar is put into the
lard in which doughnuts are fried it
will prevent them from absorbing too
much of the fat. One or two tea-
spoonfuls of vinegar put into a kettle
containing boiling beef or chicken will
hasten it in becoming tender. A little
vinegar put into stove blacking will
make it stick better and prevent dust
from flying while polishing. A little
vinegar put into the water when rins-
ing the hands does much toward cur-
ing and preventing chapped hands.
Vinegar put into a bottle of old or
dried glue will moisten and make it
like new again. Vinegar boiled on the
stove with cooking onions or cabbage
will prevent the odor from filling the
house. Vinegar and salt mixed will
brighten and clean brass or copper
kettles, ornaments, gas fixtures and
the like. After its application the articles
should be rinsed and polished with a
clean, dry cloth. A good furniture pol-
ish is a mixture of one part of vine-
gar to two parts of sweet oil, used spar-
ingly. The furniture should be pol-
ished after its use by a clean cloth.
Vinegar and water is good for bruises
and sprains.

How to Put on Your Gloves.

Every woman should have among
her toilet table fittings a good glove
stretcher and a little rice powder to
use when putting on gloves in case the
glove has not been fitted at the store.
After dusting the inside of the glove
carefully with rice powder the tidy
girl draws on the fingers, leaving the
thumb until they are all firmly in place,
making sure that each finger is put on
absolutely straight, says the Chicago
Journal. If the glove is a trifle small
and works on very hard it is well to
remove it after it is half way on and
start afresh. If it fits tightly about the
wrist she fastens the little button and
trusts to the gradual stretching of the
kid over the wrist. The tidy girl re-
moves her gloves with infinite care.
She starts by loosening the fingers just
a trifle at the tips, then she turns the
wrist down and draws the glove wrong
side out carefully, not jerking. If the
finger tips have been properly loosened
the glove will not turn all the way
wrong side out.

How Hot Water May Be Made Useful.

A strip of flannel or a soft cloth
folded lengthwise dipped in hot water
and wrung out, then wrapped around
the neck of a child that has croup, will
bring almost instant relief. A towel
folded several times and dipped in
hot water and applied over the site of
toothache or neuralgia is splendid.
This treatment for colic has been found
to work like magic. Nothing so
promptly cuts short congestion of the
lungs, sore throat or rheumatism as
hot water when applied early in the
case and thoroughly. Ordinary head-
aches almost always yield to the simul-
taneous application of hot water to
the feet and the back of the neck.

How to Tell Good Fruit.

Some of the signs by which to tell
good fruit and vegetables are here in-
dicated, says the Washington Star.
Oranges are sound and juicy when
heavy, but not too hard. Radishes and
turnips when spongy are not fit to
eat. Pineapples are best when the
edges of the top are smooth; in inferior
qualities the top are of the saw edged
variety. Celery is good when it breaks
without much bending. Asparagus
should be quite stiff. Nuts cannot be
judged very correctly until they are
opened, but they should be of good
weight and not too hard to crack.

How to Find Health In Vegetables.

Onions and radishes are preventives
of colds and sore throat. Olive oil
is much more healthful than meat fats
for cooking, is easier on digestive or-
gans, if you get it pure. To take a
spoonful after a meal is recommended.
In California invalids drink olive oil
a cupful at a time.

How to Clean Oily Bottles.

To clean oily cruet bottles put a few
strips of blotting paper into the bottle
with a little warm water and an equal
quantity of vinegar and add a piece of
washing soda. Shake a few times and
then rinse in warm water.

Not in Her Experience.

"This proverb," said Mrs. Hiram Of-
fen over her evening paper, "always
makes me tired."

"What proverb's that, dear?" asked
her husband.

"Too many cooks spoil the broth; I
don't believe there ever was such a
thing as too many cooks."—Philadel-
phia Press.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

How to Save by Judicious and Eco-
nomical Buying.

Careful purchasing of household ne-
cessaries is one half the secret of eco-
nomy, while careful use of the article
bought is the other half. Economy in
buying consists in the perfect adapta-
tion of the purchase to the purse and
needs of the family.

First.—The article should be worth the
amount asked for it—that is, its intrin-
sic value should be such that, as prices
average, you are getting the full worth
of your money. If it is an article for
the table it should be in good condition
to use and of good weight and meas-
ure. Nothing is worth buying at all
that is half spoiled or that will not
wear well in proportion to its cost. If
for personal or housekeeping purposes,
its quality should be the best to be ob-
tained for the price.

Second.—The article should supply a
genuine need. The need may not be
immediate, but it should be both pos-
sible and probable. Many things can
be purchased by watching the sales be-
tween seasons, when rather than
keep them over the shopkeepers are
willing to sell even below cost. But
only standard goods should be bought
in this way. Many persons have a
mania for buying everything they see
that is cheap, and then perhaps they
never use it. Food, clothing and house-
hold articles are often accumulated
without regard to quantity, and then
changing fashion makes them worth-
less, this being especially so with or-
namental things. Buy of such only
what you actually need.

In purchasing for the table a list
should be made out the day before
and looked over the next morning. In
buying groceries a list is indispensable
if one would buy cheaply—have just
enough and do not forget at the critical
moment just how much is really re-
quired.

And when one does not go to market
every day, and few do, a few minutes
spent in seeing how much is on hand
that can be used and a short menu
of the meals of the next two or three
days made is time well spent, for in
this way a lot of perishable stuff would
not be ordered, but, say, a roast, with
possibilities of cold meat and rissoles
or stew, or some other piece of meat
that can be utilized in several ways,
and vegetables which will keep at least
three days. One can easily learn to
market for three and four days at a
time, and thus one saves time and
money. In buying a roast of beef in-
stead that the bones cut off from your
meat be given you, and get a couple of
knee joints of beef and one of veal
at the same time. These make the
finest stock, and from that hundreds
of different things, all good and whole-
some, can be made, and if you go to
buy them alone you have to pay much
more than if you purchased a large
joint besides. Often a butcher will
throw in one or two knuckles where a
leg of lamb or some other rather ex-
pensive piece has been taken.

It is in quality, good judgment and
in buying only what is needed, and
that after reflection at home, that the
good housekeeper is known and in
which true economy consists.

How to Fry Bacon Properly.

There is no more unwholesome popu-
lar breakfast dish than fried bacon,
and many people can eat bacon that
is properly cooked and daintily served
when nothing else will tempt them.
The great secret in cooking bacon is
to have a clean frying pan, says the
New York Journal. No pan should be
used longer than six months. At the
end of that time it should be discar-
ded and a new one bought. As pans are
very cheap, this will not be hard to
do. Before putting the pan on the
range see that the fire is clear and
steady. Then put on the pan, and be-
fore putting the bacon in let the pan
get quite hot. Cut the bacon in thin
slices and turn it as soon as the edges
begin to curl. If there is much liquid
grease in the pan, pour it off, as the
bacon will grow soggy if allowed to
remain in it. Have the dish on which
the bacon is to be served piping hot
and garnished with a little parsley.
This will make a very tempting break-
fast dish.

How to Remove Grease From Hands.

A preparation that will remove
grease and stains from the hands is
this, which should not be used if there
are cuts, as it will burn intensely:
Cut into small bits an ounce of any
nice laundry soap and dissolve it in an
ounce of fresh lemon juice. It may be
necessary to warm the juice to do this,
in which case put the liquids in a small
bowl and set into a saucepan of boiling
water until the soap is dissolved. Re-
move from the heat and add one-half
ounce of oil of bitter almonds, one-half
ounce of glycerin and a quarter ounce
of carbonate of potassium. Use as
you would soap, rubbing it first well
into the hands before applying water.

How to Preserve Green or Wax Beans.

A good way for preserving green or
wax beans is to soak the beans for a
few hours in cold water or parboil
them slightly, says Good Housekeep-
ing. Cut them in long, thin slices and
pack in large jars with generous layers
of salt between the layers. When the
jar is full cover with a cloth and put
on a weighted plate to keep the beans
in the brine. They should keep per-
fectly until spring.

How to Build Up Shattered Nerves.

People who are ill or out of sorts or
run down ought to have jams, honey,
good candy and appetizing sweets of
every description. Sugar is a nerve
builder and a muscle builder. Nervous
people are never great eaters of sugar,
and they would be stronger if they took
more sweets. Those who take suffi-
cient sweets into their composition are
always hardy of nerve and strong of
muscle.

How It Happened.

"I suppose he clapped you in his arms
when the canoe upset?"

"Not quite the opposite."

"Quite the opposite?"

"Yes; the canoe upset when he clasp-
ed me in his arms."

Nothing multiplies so much as kind-
ness.—Wray.

BUSINESS SENSE.

All things come to him who doesn't
wait, but hustles.

Too many clerks and not enough
salesmen—that is the cry.

The sheriff is always making goo-goo
eyes at the store that doesn't advertise.
Resolve not to worry so much about
your competitor. Take the lead for a
change.

Many succeed because they advertise
correctly and ever so many fail because
they don't.

If you never do more than you are
paid for, you will never get paid for
more than you do.

If you have no confidence in your em-
ployer, for heaven's sake be honest and
go in and tell him so. Draw your pay
and quit.—Brains.

First Use of Potatoes in Ireland.

In the garden adjoining his house at
Youghal, Raleigh planted the first po-
tatoes ever grown in Ireland. The vege-
table was brought to him from the
little colony which he endeavored to
establish in Virginia. The colonists
started in April, 1585, and Thomas
Harriot, one of their number, wrote a
description of the country in 1587. He
describes a root which must have
been the potato:

"Openank are a kind of roots of
round form, some of the bignesse of
walnuts, some farre greater, which are
found in moist & marshy grounds grow-
ing in many together one by another in
ropes, as though they were fastened
with a string. Being boiled they are
very good meat."

The Spaniards first brought potatoes
to Europe, but Raleigh was undoubtedly
the first to introduce the plant into
Ireland.

Rossini and Meyerbeer.

Rossini, walking one day on the bou-
levard with the musician Braga, was
greeted by Meyerbeer, who anxiously
inquired after the health of his de-
Rossini. "Bad, very bad," answered
the latter. "A headache, a side ache
and a leg I can scarcely move." After
a few moments' conversation Meyer-
beer passed on, and Braga asked the
great composer how it was he had sud-
denly become so unwell. Smilingly
Rossini reassured his friend: "Oh, I
couldn't be better. I only wanted to
please Meyerbeer. He would be so
glad to see me smash up."

The Mobs in Servia.

Servian peasants help each other by
means of an institution known as the
mobs. A man who has not hands suf-
ficient to plow or reap his farm calls
in the mobs—that is to say, invites all
his neighbors to come and help him.
He pays nothing for this service, pro-
viding only generous supplies of food
and drink; but when any of them ap-
ply for the mobs it is understood that
he will take his turn.

Postal Money Orders in Tibet.

The small force of fifty Gurkhas left
behind at Gyantse, in Tibet, with Mr.
O'Connor when Sir Francis Younghus-
band marched out of Tibet has put
down lawlessness and established such
amiable relations with the Tibetans
that the postoffice of India is able to
send regular dispatches backward and
forward, says the London Mail. Money
orders are now payable alike in Gyant-
se, Chumbi and Pharijong.

Special Auto Tire For Deserts.

In order to render motoring in the
desert possible two American motorists
have invented a special tire, which con-
sists of sandbags strapped on each side
of the ordinary pneumatic tire.

RICHMOND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

406 E. Baker Street,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Chartered June 14, 1905. Co-ed-
ucational. The only Colored Col-
lege in Virginia for a thorough
course in Medicine, Dentistry and
Pharmacy. Session: 1905-1906
begins Oct. 2, 1905.